THE

THIRTY-SIXTH

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE VISITORS

OF THE

STAFFORDSHIRE GENERAL

LUNATIC ASYLUM,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31,

1854.

STAFFORD:
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1855.

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COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

Chairman.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE EARL TALBOT.

THE EARL OF HARROWBY.
THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.
LORD WROTTESLEY.
LORD HATHERTON.
THE HON. & REV. A. C. TALBOT.
THE HON. E. R. LITTLETON, M.P.
R. B. LEVETT, ESQ.
MAJOR CHETWYND.
THOMAS HARTSHORNE, ESQ.
W. HARWOOD, ESQ., M.D.
C. HOLLAND, ESQ., M.D.
MAJOR DYOTT.
JOHN DAVENPORT, ESQ.
C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P.
J. S. MANLEY, ESQ.
S. P. SHAWE, ESQ.
E. D. SCOTT, ESQ.
H. KILLICK, ESQ.
CAPT. WHITBY.
J. BOURNE, ESQ.
W. H. CHETWYND, ESQ.
J. H. WEBB, ESQ.
W. T. LOCKER, ESQ.

Chaplain.

THE REV. THOMAS HARRISON.

Physician.

DOCTOR KNIGHT.

Resident Medical Officer and Superintendent.

MR. WILKES.

Assistant Medical Officer.

MR. J. J. GILLAM.

Matron.

MRS. TURNER.

Treasurers.

MESSRS. STEVENSON, SALT, AND WEBB, STAFFORD.

ROTA OF HOUSE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS.

From the 26th of December, 1854, to the 25th of March, 1855.

C. HOLLAND, ESQ., M.D.
J. DAVENPORT, ESQ.
CAPT. WHITBY
MAJOR DYOTT.
E. D. SCOTT, ESQ.
W. T. LOCKER, ESQ.

From the 26th of March, to the 25th of June, 1855.

R. B. LEVETT, ESQ.
H. KILLICK, ESQ.
J. BOURNE, ESQ.
W. H. CHETWYND, ESQ.
THOMAS HARTSHORNE, ESQ.
J. H. WEBB, ESQ.

From the 26th of June, to the 25th of September, 1855.

Earl of Lichfield
~~THE EARL OF DARTMOUTH.~~
THE HON. AND REV. A C. TALBOT.
MAJOR CHETWYND.
W. HARWOOD, ESQ., M.D.
J. S. MANLEY, ESQ.
S. P. SHAWE, ESQ.
for F. Scott

From the 26th of September, to the 26th of December, 1855.

THE EARL TALBOT.
THE EARL OF HARROWBY.
THE LORD WROTTESLEY.
LORD HATHERTON.
THE HON. E. R. LITTLETON, M.P.
C. B. ADDERLEY, ESQ., M.P.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF VISITORS OF THE COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUM AT STAFFORD, PRESENTED TO THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS, HELD JANUARY 1st, 1855.

IN conformity with the 62nd section of the Lunatic Asylums Act, the Committee of Visitors of the Asylum for the county of Stafford now present their Annual Report to the Court of Quarter Sessions.

The removal of the private patients to the new Institution erected for them at Coton Hill, took place in May last, which relieved the rather crowded state of some of the galleries on the male side of the house alluded to in the last annual report. The necessary alterations in those parts of the building occupied by them having been made, and furniture provided, there is now ample and suitable accommodation for paupers, and probably sufficient to meet the wants of the county for some few years. In this, however, as in all other similar Institutions, a gradual increase takes place in the number of permanent residents, owing partly to the number of chronic and hopeless cases admitted into them, and in a great measure to the delay which often takes place in sending recent cases of insanity to the Asylum at an early period, and when there is a fair prospect of recovery. As there is now no excuse for delay in sending patients to the County Asylum on the ground of want of room, the Committee cannot too forcibly urge upon Magistrates and Parish Authorities the great importance in taking the earliest means of arresting the disorder at the onset by placing patients under treatment in the County Asylum, as well on the ground of recovery and ultimate saving to the parish, as of safety and benefit to the patients.

The Court is aware that the Visitors had strong reasons some years back for recommending the separation of the voluntary from the county part of the Asylum, and the subscribers resolved upon embarking in a comprehen-

sive scheme for erecting a separate building for patients of a class in society above that now so well provided for in the County Asylum. Up to the present period they see no reason to doubt the policy of the step they have taken. In many ways the separation has greatly facilitated the management and working of the County Asylum, and although in the erection and furnishing of the new Institution at Coton Hill they have had much trouble and anxiety, and have incurred a heavy debt rather than delay the opening of the building, still the Committee feel that the county of Stafford may fairly take credit for meeting one of the urgent requirements of the age in erecting a public Asylum for the Insane of the Middle Classes, which will, no doubt, ultimately take a high position amongst the Charitable Institutions of the country.

For some years it has been thought that the weekly rate charged to parishes for the maintenance and care of pauper patients did not cover their actual cost to the Asylum. At one period the profits derived from private patients largely contributed to relieve parishes in the county, and even after the income arising from the above source was placed to the credit of the charitable fund, as was originally intended, the mixed nature of the establishment rendered it impossible to estimate with exactitude the absolute cost of the different classes of patients, and it was only after the removal of the private patients that the cost of the paupers was ascertained to be considerably more than 7s. per week, the sum which had for a length of time been charged to parishes. In conformity with the Act of Parliament which imposes this duty upon them, the Committee have been compelled to raise the charge to 8s. per week; and while this is lower than most County Asylums (the average being upwards of 9s. 3d.), the well-being and comfort of the patients is in every way attended to.

The Committee have regularly visited the Asylum during the past year, and bear willing testimony to its efficient condition, to the exemplary efforts of the officers, and, with few exceptions, to the general good conduct of the servants.

Various alterations have been found to be necessary

during the year in the laundry and wash-house, where steam power has been introduced to work the washing and wringing machines. The supply and waste pipes to the baths were also found to be too small, and larger ones have been substituted, and the supply of water regulated.

The inconvenience arising from the engineer not residing on the premises has also rendered it necessary to build a cottage for him, which serves as a back lodge.

For some time the accommodation in the chapel has been found insufficient, and the ventilation seriously defective, and it is now the duty of the Visitors to submit to the Court plans and estimates for its enlargement, which have been prepared by the county surveyor, and which will afford ample room for 300 persons on the floor. The estimate for this enlargement, together with a separate entrance for female patients, amounts to £650, and the Committee recommend the Court to sanction this outlay, so that the works may at once be proceeded with.

During the summer Messrs. Haden have been engaged in putting up additional boilers and making the necessary alterations, in order to substitute steam for hot water in warming the building. The arrangements are now completed, but at present have only been partially put in operation, and further experience of the working of this system is necessary to enable the Visitors to report decidedly upon the subject.

In conclusion, the Committee report with satisfaction that the general state of the patients confirms the recognised opinion, that the absence of all coercion, combined with industrial employment and recreation, has the most beneficial effect in recent cases, while it adds much to the comfort of those who labour under the disorder in a chronic form.

Signed,

TALBOT,

Chairman.

REPORT OF THE RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER.

DURING the year 1854, 165 patients were received into the Stafford Asylum, viz., 82 males, and 83 females, making, with 399 in the house at the commencement of the year, a total of 564 patients under treatment, and an average of 386 resident throughout the year.

The discharges during this period were 37 males, and 33 females recovered, 1 male and 6 females relieved, 28 males and 23 females, the whole of the private patients, for removal to their new residence at Coton Hill, and 29 males and 24 females who died; leaving at the end of the year 198 males and 186 females in the Asylum.

The number of patients admitted in 1854 was seven less than in the preceding year, and instead of the preponderance being, as heretofore, in favour of the males, the number of females was slightly in excess. The character of the cases differed in no very essential particular from those admitted in previous years. 119 were stated to have been insane for periods not exceeding six months, but there is no doubt that in many of these the disorder had existed much longer, and that the assigned duration only represented the time during which more prominent and unmistakeable symptoms had shown themselves. 27 patients were labouring under the disorder in the more acute form, and 68 under different other descriptions of mania. In 32 the mental powers were either annihilated or greatly impaired, and 38 were affected with melancholia in all its varied forms. No less than 56 patients were stated, in the orders for their admission, to have suicidal propensities, and though probably a certain proportion of these had only held out threats of destroying themselves, still many had tried to effect this object in various ways previous to their admission, and in some instances repeated their attempts afterwards, but, I am most thankful to say, without

success. One man who had shown a suicidal disposition previous to his admission, but who was so far recovered as to be trusted to employ himself in various ways, and was on the point of being discharged, took an opportunity of suspending himself from one of the beams in the brewhouse, by means of a piece of rope which was in use there, but was fortunately immediately missed by the man who had charge of him, and cut down before he received any injury, and is still in the Asylum. The most determined attempt at self-destruction previous to admission, took place in a man 60 years of age, who inflicted with a razor a deep and extensive wound of the throat, and had previously attempted to drown himself. Extensive hœmorrhage occurred at the time, and when brought here his life was in great danger ; there was however fortunately no return of the bleeding, and the wound healed favourably, and his general health and mental state slowly improved. He is still however an inmate of the Asylum, and though he does not now appear to have any suicidal propensity, he becomes so depressed if his return home is mentioned, and seems to have so little confidence in himself, that at present we dare not take the responsibility of discharging him. Upon enquiry it appeared that this man had been insane for upwards of two months, and that an application had previously been made to the Relieving Officer to remove him to an Asylum, but that he refused to act on the ground that he was not chargeable, being apparently ignorant of the provisions contained in the 68th Sec. of the "Lunatic Asylums Act, 1853," which gives full power to Constables, Relieving Officers, and Overseers, to take steps to place under proper care and treatment persons deemed to be Lunatics, who are found wandering at large, or not under proper care and control, or who are cruelly treated or neglected by any relative or person having the care or charge of him, *whether such person be a pauper or not.*

Epilepsy existed in 20 cases admitted during the year, paralysis in 5, and in 9 various other organic diseases of the brain. In 10 patients the mental disorder was complicated with, and chiefly caused by, incurable diseases of other important organs ; and besides the general health and condition of most of the patients received being

considerably impaired, in 32 cases such an amount of debility and exhaustion existed that life was more or less endangered, and 2 patients were brought in a sinking state, and died shortly after admission.

An exception to the system of treatment now for many years adopted in this Asylum, without resorting to the use of mechanical restraint, was unfortunately found to be necessary in the case of a miner, 28 years of age, of great muscular power, who was brought here in June last, with a fracture of the right thigh, caused by an accident in the pit three weeks before, and which seemed to be the exciting cause of the attack of mania under which he laboured. For the first two days after the accident he allowed the splints which were applied to the limb to remain undisturbed, but afterwards he pulled off every application, would submit to no control, and apparently insensible to pain, he contrived to move about the house, and even to get up and down stairs. The consequence was that upon his admission here, the limb was found to be enormously swollen and inflamed, with a large ecchymosis on the inner side as if some considerable vessel had been wounded, and the fracture was quite loose, without any attempt at union. In the first instance it was hoped that by placing him in a padded room and firmly fixing the limb on Liston's splint, the necessity for employing mechanical restraint would be avoided. During the night however he removed this, and declared he would do the same with every application. The long splint was then put on, and over this a case of strong sacking, fixed by a band and lock round the pelvis, and which for some hours seemed to resist his efforts, but this, as well as another trial of short splints to the thigh, proving utterly useless, the safety of the limb, if not of his life, required that effectual means should be employed to fix the leg and confine his hands. Much difficulty was met with in effecting this, so regardless was he of pain, and so persevering in his efforts to free himself from the confinements. Liston's splint was therefore again employed and firmly fixed to an iron bedstead, and as confining his hands alone by means of gloves was soon found to be insufficient, he was ultimately placed on a large water pillow, and a strong sleeve jacket put on, and

any great motion in the upper end of the bone prevented by means of straps loosely attached to the arms, and passed round the sides of the bed. It was necessary to keep him in this position for more than two months, when union appeared to have taken place, and the splints and confinements were removed. He has now a very useful limb and walks about without assistance, but though his mind is improved, he still labours under many delusions.

The recoveries during the year have been 70, or at the rate of 42.42 per cent. upon the admissions. These are less than those of the preceding year, which however were above the average, and in a great measure this is perhaps to be attributed to the very unfavourable nature of the cases admitted during the last two years.

The mortality has been at the rate of 13.80 per cent. upon the mean number of patients resident, and 9.39 upon the admissions. 33 of the patients who died in 1854 were admitted into the Asylum labouring under the diseases which ultimately proved fatal to them, and in 22 the immediate cause of death was connected with various forms of cerebral disease. Rather a larger number than usual (10) died of phthisis, 6 of whom had symptoms of this disorder when received here. Gastro-enteritis proved fatal in 3 cases, and in the early part of the year diarrhœa and dysenteric affections were prevalent, attacking chiefly patients with broken-down constitutions, and affected with other diseases. The two patients previously mentioned as being brought in a sinking state, lived 24, and 42 hours after admission. Both had taken very little food for some time previous to being sent here, and the exhaustion was so extreme in one case, that much risk was incurred of his dying in being conveyed by railway to Stafford. In both of these cases unnecessary delay had taken place in sending them here, in consequence of their having been taken in the first instance to the workhouse, a practice frequently followed in this County, and attended with great evil.

An enquiry by the Coroner into the circumstances attending the death of a male patient was rendered necessary in March last. This man had been many years in the Asylum, and was subject to severe epileptic fits,

but had never any suicidal tendency. Whenever he had the opportunity he was in the habit of bathing his head, and for this purpose he seems to have gone into the bath room, and after removing his coat and neck cloth, to have proceeded to wash his face and head in a little water which had been left in the bath, and which by measure was little more than 6½ inches deep. While leaning over the side of the bath, he must have had an epileptic seizure, and fallen with his head into the water, as he was shortly afterwards found in this position, the water just covering his mouth. Every means of resuscitation was tried, but in vain, and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned.

Reference having been made to the use of mechanical restraint, it may be well here to record the substance of a communication made to the Commissioners in Lunacy relative to the practice adopted in this Asylum, and the results which followed the abolition of restraint.

In the year 1839 and '40, Dr. Conolly satisfactorily proved in the extensive establishment under his charge at Hanwell, the possibility of treating large masses of the insane without employing mechanical restraint, and the advantage of substituting moral agencies, for the coercive means previously in use. Regardless of the question of originality of conception, the persevering efforts with which Dr. Conolly laboured to carry out this system, and the immense influence which it has since exercised over the treatment of the insane, not only throughout this kingdom, but in many parts of the civilised world, must ever entitle him to be ranked amongst the greatest benefactors to the insane. Previous to the year 1841, the use of mechanical restraint had to some extent been diminished in this Asylum, but still I found the leather muff and wrist straps, iron handcuffs, long leather sleeves, hobbles for the legs, the restraint chair, and various devices specially adapted to the propensities and habits of the patients, freely employed both by day and night.

The evil of this system was not simply confined to the coercion of the patients, but the principle pervaded the whole establishment, and the high windows, in many instances protected by iron guards or wire work, the numerous staples in the walls of the galleries and rooms for confining patients to their seats, and the strongly

guarded fire places, gave a gloomy prison-like aspect to the interior of the building, which was perpetuated externally by the cheerless high walled airing courts, destitute of either trees or flowers. Above all, it was evident that the system adopted had a tendency to demoralise, if not to brutalise the attendants, and one of the most important results of the disuse of restraint is the marked effect it has had upon the feelings and conduct of the attendants themselves.

In old Asylums, and with deeply rooted prejudices to contend against, the efforts to abolish restraint have always been attended with much anxiety and difficulty. In many instances patients who had been in restraint for years were at once liberated; in others the process was gradual, but ultimately all instruments of restraint were collected together, restraint chairs broken up, and at the same time guards were removed from the windows and fire places, staples from the walls, airing courts were converted into gardens, and in a variety of ways more humanising influences were brought into operation. The effect of this change upon the old inmates of the Asylum was in a marked degree beneficial; one patient who had been regarded as incurable and for a length of time had been wearing the muff and hobbles, rapidly improved upon being set at liberty, and ultimately recovered. The excitement of the patients generally was decidedly diminished; they were less noisy and restless at night, and destructive propensities and objectionable habits were, in many instances, gradually overcome. With greater opportunities of doing mischief, less absolutely occurred; and now, without a window in the Asylum in any way protected, and with a much larger number of patients, there is probably less breakage of glass than ever there was.

Not only has no accident or injury occurred which could have been attributed to the disuse of restraint, but amongst the large proportion of suicidal cases which have been admitted since restraint has been abolished, only one suicide has taken place, and that was in the year 1842. This is much below the average of former years, and I only now mention the fact to prove that they were not rendered more frequent by the disuse of restraint, being

fully aware that these unfortunate occurrences will baffle every vigilance and precaution, and occasionally take place in spite of any system.

With every disposition to advocate the disuse of restraint to the utmost extent, from a practical conviction of the possibility and also the advantage of dispensing with it in the great majority of cases, I am still not prepared to say that in a disorder of so much uncertainty as insanity, and which assumes such varied and inconceivable forms, the temporary employment of restraint may not in some rare instances be both necessary and justifiable. In some surgical cases (as the one mentioned in this report) its use is unavoidable; and in the case of a patient with a strong suicidal tendency, who some years back battered his head so severely that the scalp was extensively destroyed, and he was found nearly dead from loss of blood, it was absolutely requisite to confine his hands to prevent him displacing the dressings to his head. In another patient brought to the Asylum about three years since, labouring under a very acute attack of mania, who had the impression that every one who went near him intended to murder him, and refused all food under the idea that it was poisoned, it became so urgently necessary to introduce food into his stomach, and he bruised himself so much in resisting the efforts of the attendants to hold him during this process, that I decided upon confining his hands, and both food and medicine were readily administered, and he recovered rapidly.

Both of these were extreme cases, and such as may not again occur for years. Such exceptional instances can hardly be regarded as affecting the system of non-restraint, or the opinion which the experience of between 13 and 14 years (during which upwards of 1,500 patients have been admitted into this Asylum) daily strengthens and confirms, that, as a general rule, mechanical restraint employed in the treatment of the insane is both unnecessary and injurious.

JAMES WILKES.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

22nd March, 1854.

WE, the undersigned Commissioners in Lunacy, have this day visited this Asylum.

According to the last entry in the Medical Visitation Book, there appear to be 391 patients in the Asylum, of whom 30 males and 24 females are private patients; and 179 males and 158 females are paupers.

Thirty-five patients are registered as being under medical treatment, and three as having been secluded during the week.

Since the last visit of the Commissioners on the 2nd October, 1852, 234 patients have been admitted, 159 have been discharged, (chiefly recovered,) and 78 have died; the main causes of death have been paralysis and diseases of the brain, and a very considerable number of patients have been sent here in a state of great debility, and some in a dying condition; few of the patients recently admitted having been received in good bodily health.

There are the same amusements and religious exercises as have been noticed in preceding entries; and the number of patients employed is greater than heretofore, many of them being employed out of doors.

We have inspected the various day rooms, bed rooms, and galleries appropriated to the use of the patients, and find them, without an exception, comfortable, free from any unpleasant smell, and scrupulously clean. The Asylum is evidently under very able management.

B. W. PROCTOR,
J. TURNER,
} COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.

	PRIVATE.			PAUPER.			TOTAL.			
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females	Total.	
Patients in the Asylum December 31st, 1853	31	22	53	184	162	346	215	184	399	564
Admitted during the year 1854	1	1	2	81	82	163	82	83	165	
Discharged recovered	1	...	1	36	33	69	37	33	70	180
Ditto relieved	3	...	3	2	1	3	5	1	6	
Ditto for removal to Coton Hill Asylum	28	23	51	...	...	...	28	23	51	
Died	...	1	1	29	23	52	29	24	53	
Remaining in the Asylum December 31st, 1854	...	...	...	198	186	384	...	...	...	384
State as to the probability of recovery { Curable.	...	...	...	30	34	64	...	...	...	
{ Incurable.	...	...	...	168	152	320	...	...	...	
Average number resident throughout the year	12	10	22	...	...	364	...	...	386	

II.

FORM OF THE DISORDER.

	Males	Females	Total.
Mania — Acute	14	13	27
Mania — Chronic	10	6	16
Mania — Ordinary	23	21	44
Mania — Puerperal	...	8	8
Melancholia	21	17	38
Imbecility and Dementia	12	18	30
Idiocy	2	...	2
	82	83	165

III.

DURATION OF THE DISORDER ON ADMISSION.

	Males	Females	Total.
Not exceeding 1 month	30	34	64
" 2 months	11	12	23
" 3 months	8	6	14
" 6 months	10	9	19
" 1 year	6	10	16
" 2 years	4	2	6
More than 2 years	9	6	15
From birth	4	4	8
	82	83	165

IV.

	Males	Females	Total.
Cases of first attack	44	52	96
Cases of more than one attack	34	28	62
Not ascertained	4	3	7
	82	83	165

V.

SOCIAL AND RELIGIOUS CONDITION.

	Males	Females	Total.
Married	42	48	90
Single	30	28	58
Widowed	10	7	17
	82	83	165
Established Church	48	56	104
Roman Catholics	8	3	11
Dissenters of various denominations	19	20	39
Doubtful and unknown	7	4	11
	82	83	165

VI.

AMOUNT OF EDUCATION.

	Males	Females	Total.
Able to read and write	61	47	108
Able to read only	11	21	32
Totally uneducated	10	15	25
	82	83	165

VII.

AGE OF PATIENTS ON ADMISSION.

	Males	Females	Total.
From 15 to 20 years	4	6	10
" 20 to 25 years	8	14	22
" 25 to 30 years	7	14	21
" 30 to 35 years	18	7	25
" 35 to 40 years	9	7	16
" 40 to 45 years	9	10	19
" 45 to 50 years	8	7	15
" 50 to 55 years	7	6	13
" 55 to 60 years	2	6	8
" 60 to 65 years	7	3	10
" 65 to 70 years	3	1	4
" 75 to 80 years	...	2	2
	82	83	165

VIII.

PROBABLE CAUSE OF THE DISORDER.

	Males	Females	Total.
Anxiety—domestic and pecuniary	13	12	25
Congenital Defect	3	1	4
Coup de Soleil	1	...	1
Death of Children or Relatives	...	4	4
Debility	...	...	...
Disease of the Brain	2	1	3
Ditto ditto associated with Epilepsy	11	7	18
Ditto ditto with Paralysis	5	1	6
Disease of the Heart	2	...	2
Ditto of the Uterus	...	1	1
Fever	...	3	3
Fractured Thigh	1	...	1
Fright	1	...	1
Injury to the Head	5	...	5
Intemperance	23	5	28
Loss of Employment	2	...	2
Old Age	...	2	2
Over Work	3	2	5
Poverty and Distress	2	5	7
Religious Excitement	4	2	6
Uterine and Puerperal Disorders	...	15	15
Unknown or not assigned	4	22	26
	82	83	165

IX.

	Males	Females	Total.
Suicidal disposition ascertained in.....	30	26	56
Hereditary tendency, and disposition to the disorder in near relatives ascertanied in	14	13	27
ASSOCIATION WITH OTHER STATES OR DISEASES.			
Epilepsy	11	7	18
Paralysis	5	1	6
Other Diseases of the Brain	6	2	8
Disease of the Heart	3	...	3
Disease of the Lungs	3	1	4
Disease of the Liver	2	...	2
Disease of the Uterus....	..	1	1
Great Debility and Exhaustion.....	10	18	28

X.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Males	Females	Total.
Accidental Suffocation	1	...	1
Apoplexy	1	...	1
Carbuncle	1	...	1
Carcinoma Uteri	...	1	1
Convulsions	2	...	2
Chronic Disease of the Liver.....	...	1	1
Ditto ditto of the Brain	2	2	4
Ditto ditto associated with Epilepsy.....	5	5	10
Ditto ditto with General Paralysis	4	2	6
Diarrhœa and General Decay	1	1	2
Disease of the Heart	1	1	2
Erysipelas of the Head	...	1	1
Exhaustion from Mania.....	1	1	2
Gastro-Enteritis	3	...	3
Malignant Pustule	...	1	1
Old Age.....	...	2	2
Peritonitis.....	1	...	1
Phthisis.....	5	5	10
Pleuritis and Hydrothorax.....	1	...	1
Pneumonia	...	1	1
	29	24	53

XI.

OCCUPATION OF PATIENTS.

MALES.

Boatman	2	*Brought forward*	33
Brass-casters	3	Labourers, chiefly Agricultural	18
Bricklayer	1	Locksmiths	2
Butcher	2	Mechanics	2
Carpenters	4	Publican	1
Clerk	1	Painters	3
Clogmaker	1	Potters	4
Chainmaker	1	Sawyer	1
Coachman	1	Schoolmaster	1
Colliers	7	Shoemakers	4
Coopers	2	Soldiers	2
Filemaker	1	Surgeon's Assistant	1
Forgeman	1	Spurmakers	2
Gardeners	3	Tailor	1
Grooms	2	Tapeweaver	1
Hinge-maker	1	Incapable	6
Carried forward	33	Total	82

FEMALES.

Employed in Domestic and Household Work	35	*Brought forward*	45
Employed in Cotton Factory	2	Servants	22
Dressmakers	4	Shoebinders	2
Nailer	1	Shopkeepers	3
Potters	3	Strolling Player	1
		Incapable or Unknown	10
Carried forward	45	Total	83

XII.

GENERAL STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Year.	Number of Admissions.	Discharged.		Died.	Number remaining 31st December.	Mean Number Resident.	Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.	Per Centage of Deaths on mean Number resident.	Per Centage of Deaths on total No. under Treatment.
		Recovered.	Relieved and on Trial.						
1819	121	36	16	8	61	57	29.75	14. 3	6.61
1820	94	32	22	10	91	80	34. 4	12.50	6.45
1821	85	36	39	12	89	83	42.35	14.45	6.81
1822	92	46	22	9	104	94	50. 0	9.57	4.97
1823	104	45	25	14	124	114	43.26	12.28	6.73
1824	103	41	33	15	138	134	39.80	11.19	6.60
1825	126	55	32	27	150	150	43.65	18.	10.22
1826	111	69	30	19	143	150	62.16	12.66	7.27
1827	108	38	42	17	154	151	35.18	11.25	6.77
1828	153	57	40	23	187	166	37.25	13.85	7.49
1829	123	65	52	29	164	180	52.84	16.11	9.35
1830	135	63	28	34	174	172	46.66	19.76	11 37
1831	121	55	39	24	177	179	45.45	13.40	8.13
1832	128	55	43	18	189	182	42.96	9.89	5.90
1833	121	67	42	18	183	189	55.37	9.52	5.83
1834	133	51	45	19	201	193	38.34	9.84	6. 1
1835	128	66	35	31	197	197	56.25	15.73	9.42
1836	113	46	39	25	200	203	40.70	12.31	8. 6
1837	116	52	26	38	200	202	44.82	18.81	12. 2
1838	112	51	22	26	213	209	45.53	12.44	8.33
1839	133	34	38	35	239	233	25.56	15. 2	10.11
1840	118	46	32	34	245	245	38.98	13.87	9.52
1841	107	55	26	33	238	244	51.59	13.52	9.37
1842	139	58	48	36	235	232	41.72	15.51	9.54
1843	121	56	28	25	247	234	46.28	10.68	7. 2
1844	128	61	31	33	250	242	47.65	13.64	8.80
1845	122	48	32	34	258	250	39.34	13.60	9.13
1846	53	24	11	18	260	260	45.28	6.92	5.78
1847	59	30	14	17	256	258	50.84	6.58	5.32
1848	68	33	18	21	252	254	48.52	8.26	6.48
1849	49	33	11	11	246	248	67.35	4.47	3.65
1850	57	16	7	19	261	250	28. 7	7.60	6.27
1851	179	46	7	38	349	303	25.69	12.54	8.63
1852	166	72	12	31	400	375	43.37	8.26	6. 1
1853	172	96	19	58	399	405	55.81	14.32	10.13
1854	165	70	57	53	384	386	42.42	13.80	9.39
	4163	1804	1063	912		7504	43.33	12.15	7.97

AVERAGE OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, AND DEATHS, FOR DECENNIAL PERIODS.

Average of Ten Years.	Mean Number Resident.	Number of Admissions.	Discharged		Died.	Per Centage of Recoveries on Admissions.	Per Centage of Deaths on mean Number Resident.	Per Centage of Deaths on total Number under Treatment.
			Recovered.	Relieved and on Trial.				
1820 to 1830	1394	1140	515	343	199	45.26	14.27	7.7
1830 to 1840	2032	1223	523	361	268	42.76	13.18	8.3
1840 to 1850	2472	903	414	226	247	45.84	9.99	7.1

MALES.		FEMALES.
BREAKFAST.		**BREAKFAST.**
Milk Porridge..... one pint Bread .... eight ounces		Tea ..... one pint, with sugar and milk. Bread .... six ounces. Butter ..... half an ounce.
DINNER.		**DINNER.**
Meat..... six ounces cooked ..... Bread .... six ounces..... Beer..... ... three fourths of a pint ..... Vegetables	SUNDAY.....	.....Meat ..... five ounces cooked. ....Bread .... six ounces. .....Beer ..... half a pint. .....Vegetables.
Meat Pie ..... fourteen ounces ..... Beer..... three-fourths of a pint ..... Vegetables	MONDAY.....	.....Meat Pie..... ten ounces. .. ...Beer ..... half a pint. .....Vegetables.
Suet Pudding ..... ten ounces ..... Soup..... one pint..... Bread .... six ounces..... Beer..... three-fourths of a pint	TUESDAY.....	.....Suet Pudding..... eight ounces. .....Soup ..... one pint. .....Bread ..... four ounces. .....Beer ..... half a pint.
The same as Sunday.....	WEDNESDAY.	.....The same as Sunday.
Rice Pudding ..... ten ounces ..... Bread ..... six ounces ..... Beer ..... three-fourths of a pint ..... Soup ..... one pint	THURSDAY....	.....Rice Pudding..... eight ounces, ...Bread ... . four ounces. .....Beer ..... half a pint. .....Soup ..... one pint.
The same as Sunday..... The same as Thursday.....	FRIDAY ..... SATURDAY.....	.....The same as Sunday. .....The same as Thursday.
SUPPER.		**SUPPER.**
Bread ..... eight ounces Cheese..... two ounces Beer..... three-fourths of a pint		The same as Breakfast.

ABSTRACT OF THE YEAR'S EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Bread, 11,181 stones	1502	18	1
Butter, 1,470 pounds	89	9	0
Candles, Lamp Oil, and Gas	118	5	0
Cheese, 74 cwt. 0 qrs. 10 lbs.	242	18	1
Coal, 880 tons 0 cwt. 2 qrs.	405	16	8
Clothing	237	7	8
Coffee, Currants, and Raisins	9	13	8
Expenses in the Grounds and Gardens, &c.	117	8	3
Fish and Poultry	13	17	8
Flour, 685 stones	106	13	6
Furniture, Linen, and Bedding	695	14	4
Meat, 62,635 pounds	1566	15	11
Medicines, &c.	77	4	2
Malt, Hops, &c.	562	9	8
Milk, Rent of Land, &c.	34	1	9
Mops, Brooms, &c.	22	2	8
Oatmeal, Barley Flour, &c.	38	11	1
Rates, Taxes, Insurance, &c.	72	8	5
Rice, &c.	17	6	9
Salaries, Wages, and occasional Hire	1828	19	5
Soap, Starch, Blue, &c.	82	5	11
Salt, Pepper, &c.	56	4	10
Stationery, Printing, &c.	96	11	10
Sugar, 5,688 pounds	113	4	4
Straw and Hay for Cattle	82	8	11
Tea, 841 pounds	135	6	1
Tobacco and Snuff	37	1	7
Wine and Spirits	85	18	3
Workmen's Bills, Machines, Fire Engine, Fibre for Mats, &c.	1238	15	2
	£9687	18	8

The present rate for Pauper Lunatics is Eight Shillings per week, including Clothing.

GENERAL CASH ACCOUNT.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
To Receipts for Care, Maintenance, Reimbursements for Clothing, and other Expences of Patients	8904	10	3
To Receipts from Subscription Fund	60	9	6
To Receipts for Sale of Calves, Barm, &c.	68	6	0
To Receipts from County Rate for Repairs and Building	1140	19	5
To ditto ditto for Furniture and Fittings for New Buildings	379	18	1
To Insurance	15	1	6
To Balance due to Treasurer	1666	15	7
	£12236	0	4

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
By Balance due to Treasurers 1st January, 1854	1040	7	8
By the Year's Expenditure, as specified on page 25	9687	18	8
By Clothing and extra Expences of Patients charged in their respective accounts, and reimbursed, or to be reimbursed, to the Institution	163	17	4
By Transfer to Subscription Fund	1343	16	8
	£12236	0	4

Examined and found correct,

TALBOT,
W. F. CHETWYND,
T. E. WHITBY,
} AUDITORS.

R. AND W. WRIGHT, PRINTERS, STAFFORD.